graphs and radiographs of a case of degenerative infantilism. The interest in this observation consists in the successive factors which caused the developmental arrest of this child. Among them are to be noted alcoholic heredity, premature birth, retardation of dentition, the late appearance of speech and intelligence. This group tends to show a state of hereditary infantilism of toxic origin. An attack of typhoid fever at five years of age furnished the infectious element acting to favor the retardation of growth. At the age of fourteen there developed a myxedematous condition together with appearance of a rudimentary menstruation.

4. *Congenital Absence of the Greater and Lesser Pectoral.*—The congenital absence of these muscles is rarely observed. Such a case is described in this article, which contains a beautiful photograph of the case, with a radiograph of the right hand, which shows a curious lack of development in regard to size.

5. *Little's Syndrome.*—The author calls attention to the confusion which at present exists in the group of symptoms known under the name of Little's disease. In 1852 Little published a series of observations relating to the deformity of the human frame. These symptoms had been known before then under the term spasmodic tabes. With the advance in histological study these various symptoms became known as Little's disease. Van Gehuchten has given the characteristics of Little's disease as, first, premature birth; second, spasmodic contractures with absence of cerebral lesions; third, tendency to spontaneous and progressive cure. The whole affection is due to the lack of development of the pyramidal tract. The author gives a critical résumé of these characteristics. In regard to the first, Little's disease has been observed in infants born at term, and has been even known to appear two years after birth. In regard to the second, it is noted that these symptoms are not very well defined and are just as well applicable to the paralyses and paraplegias of infants. It seems almost impossible to imagine a paraplegic contracture or dystrophy without intelligence being indirectly affected. In regard to three, this is not constant at all; while some cases show a distinct tendency towards improvement, others show just the reverse. As to four, the pyramidal tract at best is not completely formed until the ninth or tenth month, as is shown by histological study and by the persistance of the Babinski sign. Nevertheless the average baby does not present in the first months of its life any evidence of contracture or incoördination of the extremities. It is probable that under this term at present a diversity of conditions may be understood and that no definite anatomical or clinical meaning can be attached to it.

6. *The Sense of Attitude.*—A study in the psychology of the sense of attitude, which Bonnier defines as that quality which informs us concerning the relative position of every part of ourself to ourself. Impossible to abstract. SIDNEY I. SCHWAB.

Rivista di Patologia Nervosa e Mentale.

(June, 1902, v. vii., fasc. 6.)

1. An Anomaly of the Cerebellum. DON. D. ROVEW AND B. DE VECCHI.
2. Complete Ablation of the Thyroid Body in a Dog. G. CORONEDI AND G. MASCHETTI.
3. A Contribution to the Pathogenesis of Exophthalmic Goiter. ETTERE TEDESCHI.

3. *Exophthalmic Goiter.*—The following conclusions are arrived at by the author after a series of experiments on rabbits and dogs:

1. Lesions of the restiform bodies (especially in their anterior portions) produces symptom complex of morbus Basedowi.

2. In animals thus injured the symptoms of the disease are liable to recur again and again in part, or in their entirety, even after they have once disappeared.

3. In animals almost entirely deprived of the thyroid body, lesion of the restiform fails to produce the symptom-complex of Basedow's disease.

4. In animals in whom a lesion of the restiforms resulted in the production of the disease, the excision of the thyroid body causes either a diminution or a disappearance of the greater part or even of all the symptoms of this disease. ALEX. ROVINSKY.

Neurologisches Centralblatt.

(Vol. 21, 1902, No. 11, June 1.)

1. On Central Eye-Muscle Tracts. J. PILTZ.
2. Spinal or Muscle Atrophies, Which? TOBY COHN.
3. Further Concerning Asthenic Paralysis. E. FLATAU, S. GOLDFLAM.

1. *Central Eye-Muscle Tracts.*—Piltz has studied by means of the Marchi method the secondary degeneration resulting from removal of the cortical areas inervating the eye-muscles of the dog. After removal of the area in the frontal lobe he found degeneration in the neighborhood of the lesion, corpus callosum, anterior limb of the internal capsule, lenticular nucleus, stratum intermedium of the tegmentum, and the internal medial division of the pes. After extirpation of the Munks region F in the parietal lobe secondary degeneration was found in the cingulum, the longitudinal subependymal fibers near the roof of the lateral ventricles, corpus callosum, internal capsule of the same side, optic thalamus, subthalamic region and lateral division of the pes.

2. *Spinal or Muscle Atrophies?*—To be continued.

3. *Asthenic Paralysis.*—Goldflam reports in extenso eight cases of asthenic paralysis and discusses the etiology, pathology, pathogenesis and treatment. In the only case in which an autopsy was obtained, the pathological examination revealed a perfectly normal condition of the central and peripheral nervous system. A lymphosarcoma was found in the anterior mediastinum with metastases into the muscular system. Notwithstanding the involvement of the muscular system in this case and that reported by Weigert, he is inclined to regard the causative factor as toxic, and the symptoms as a result of intoxication of the central nervous system. Thymus therapy in his cases was not at all successful or satisfactory.

(Vol. 21, 1902, No. 12, June 16.)

1. New Contribution to the Pathological Anatomy of Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis. A. VON SARBO.
2. On the Direct Antero-lateral Pyramidal Tract. W. G. SPILLER.
3. Fecal Vomiting in Status Epilepticus. H. GOLTZ.
4. Spinal or Musclar Atrophy, Which? TOBY COHN.

1. *Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis.*—Von Sarbo found in a case of amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, studied by the Marchi method, marked degeneration of Clarke's columns and also of the direct cerebellar tract; the degeneration of the latter he was able to follow through the restiform body into the superior vermis of the cerebellum. There was also degeneration of the posterior longitudinal fasciculus, the hypoglossal and facial nuclei and the usual lesions found in the spinal cord. He was not able to find the degeneration in the cortex cerebri, as did Spiller in his case.